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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/014,773	12/11/2001	Hannu Konttinen	413-010727-US(PAR)	9944
2512	7590	03/01/2005	EXAMINER	
PERMAN & GREEN			LUDWIG, MATTHEW J	
425 POST ROAD				
FAIRFIELD, CT 06824			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 03/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/014,773	KONTTINEN, HANNU
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Matthew J. Ludwig	2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 December 2001.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: application filed 12/11/01. The application claims the foreign priority date 12/15/2000 in accordance with foreign priority papers filed 12/11/2001.
2. Claims 1-14 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 7, and 14, are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warnock et al., USPN 5,634,064 filed (8/2/1996).**

In reference to independent claim 1, Warnock teaches:

Once a source document has been created, it is converted into a Portable Document Format (PDF) document, which has the formatting and appearance of the originally created document (compare to "*the said pages are preprocessed in order to read the text portion in them*"). See column 5, lines 45-67. The applicant is reminded that the claims limitations are to be given their broadest reasonable interpretation within the scope of the art. Without any explanation as to how the preprocessing is occurring, the limitation fails to preclude the Examiner from utilizing the conversion of source document into PDF documents to read text portions within the document.

After the article sections have been selected and linked, a window is provided for the entry of article properties. More specifically, window allows the title, subject, author, and key words pertaining to the article to be entered into the viewing system (compare to “the text is searched for a start element and an end element”). See column 8, lines 1-20. The limitation fails to mention how the text is searched and what constitutes a start element and end element. Therefore, the first paragraph could constitute a start and end element.

One type of scroll is the normal page scroll which allows a reader to scroll around in the current page. This is typically controlled by the computer’s operating system or the presentation manager (compare to “a new start element and end element are searched for if the user gives a shift command”). See column 9, lines 40-67. The scrolling mechanism allows the user to shift through the document based on simple keyboard features. The reference fails to explicitly state the shift key; however, the scrolling mechanism provides a similar result. Furthermore, the reference discloses the employment of a hot key for providing article properties. The utilization of the shift key to implement the functions of a hot key was well known in the art at the time the invention was made. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the scrolling mechanism and the hot keys as a method to shift through any type of PDF document for easy access to various parts of the document and proficient presentation of PDF documents.

In reference to dependent claim 2, Warnock teaches:

Throughout the specification the expression “layout” and “format” are used somewhat interchangeably to denote the process of determining a particular physical relationship and

appearance for document content information. For example, layout and format information determine line breaks, hyphenation, and justification for text. See column 6, lines 23-45.

In reference to dependent claim 3, Warnock teaches:

Throughout the specification the expression “layout” and “format” are used somewhat interchangeably to denote the process of determining a particular physical relationship and appearance for document content information. For example, layout and format information determine line breaks, hyphenation, and justification for text. See column 6, lines 23-45.

In reference to dependent claim 4, Warnock teaches:

If the system detects a page scroll, a scroll command is generated and the user is allowed to scroll within the page. This page scroll is typically accomplished by the use of the standard horizontal and vertical scroll bars provided. See column 9, lines 40-57. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the inventions was made to have utilized the scroll mechanism to access one step forward, one step backward, to the beginning of next paragraph, etc. because it would have given the user a proficient means for viewing any part of the document utilizing the horizontal and vertical scroll bars.

In reference to dependent claim 5, Warnock teaches:

If the system detects a page scroll, a scroll command is generated and the user is allowed to scroll within the page. This page scroll is typically accomplished by the use of the standard horizontal and vertical scroll bars provided. See column 9, lines 40-57. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the inventions was made to have utilized the

scroll mechanism to access one step forward, one step backward, to the beginning of next paragraph, etc. because it would have given the user a proficient means for viewing any part of the document utilizing the horizontal and vertical scroll bars.

In reference to dependent claim 6, Warnock teaches:

It should be noted that this new portion of the article is automatically panned and zoomed to fit within the article view area of the window, as with the previous article section, to enhance readability. See column 9, lines 50-55.

In reference to dependent claim 7, Warnock teaches:

Once a source document has been created, it is converted into a Portable Document Format (PDF) document, which has the formatting and appearance of the originally created document (compare to *“the said pages are preprocessed in order to read the text portion in them”*). See column 5, lines 45-67. The applicant is reminded that the claims limitations are to be given their broadest reasonable interpretation within the scope of the art. Without any explanation as to how the preprocessing is occurring, the limitation fails to preclude the Examiner from utilizing the conversion of source document into PDF documents to read text portions within the document.

It should be noted that this new portion of the article is automatically panned and zoomed to fit within the article view area of the window, as with the previous article section, to enhance readability (compare to *“a means for dividing the display into a navigation page and read pane*

and for bringing an overall view of the received pages in the navigation pane"). See column 9, lines 50-55.

If the system detects a page scroll, a scroll command is generated and the user is allowed to scroll within the page. This page scroll is typically accomplished by the use of the standard horizontal and vertical scroll bars provided (compare to "*selecting the reading portion comprising a program arranged to find a start and end point for the reading portion on the basis of rules of a selected language and to change reading portions according to user commands*"). See column 9, lines 40-57. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the scroll mechanism to access one step forward, one step backward, to the beginning of next paragraph, etc. because it would have given the user a proficient means for viewing any part of the document utilizing the horizontal and vertical scroll bars.

In reference to dependent claim 8, Wornock teaches:

This page scroll is typically accomplished by the use of the standard horizontal and vertical scroll bars provided. See column 9, lines 55-67.

In reference to dependent claim 9, Wornock teaches:

A hyperlink from another application program could be used to launch the article-reading mode. See column 10, lines 45-50.

In reference to dependent claims 10-14, the limitations recite instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in claims 1-9, and in further view of the following, is rejected along the same rationale.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Taylor USPN 6,850,260 filed (10/16/00)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew J. Ludwig whose telephone number is 571-272-4127. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached at 571-272-4124

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ML
February 18, 2005


STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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